

Figure 1. Schematic plan view of the neutrino beam components. The 800 GeV protons are incident on the dump from the left. The emulsion modules are located within the target area, 36m from the dump. The trajectory of a $400 \text{ GeV}/c$ negative muon is shown. Note that the passive steel shield does not fill the volume occupied by high-energy muons along the plane of the beamline.

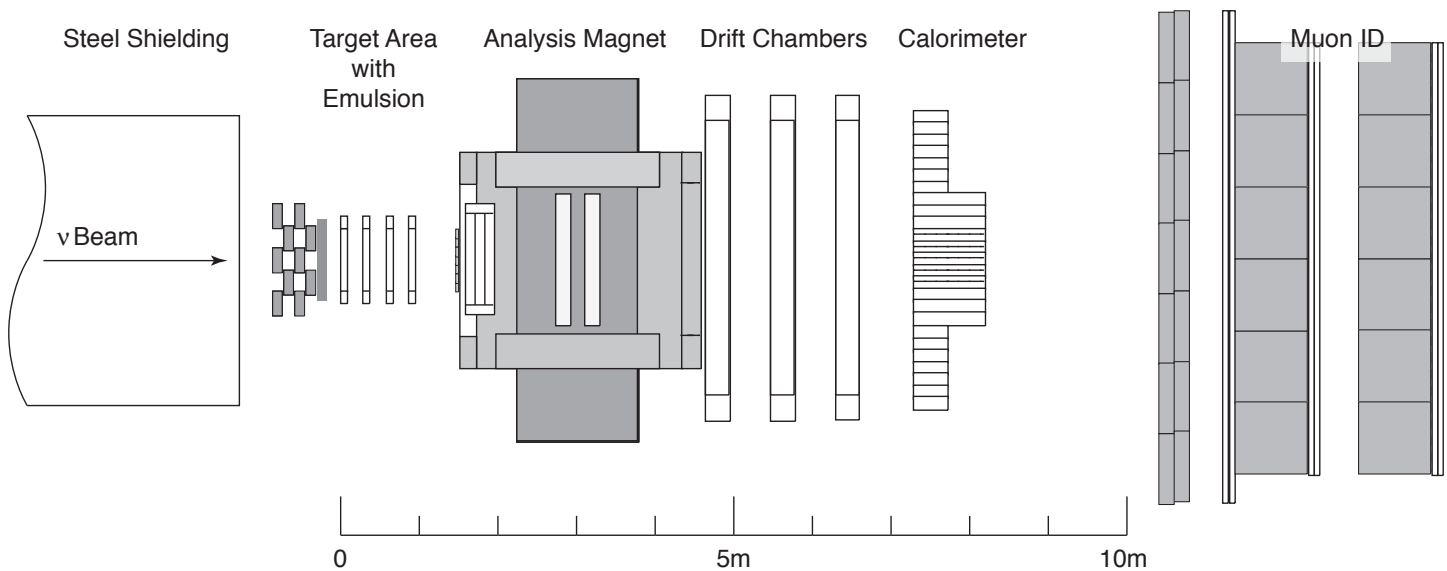


Figure 2. Schematic plan view of the spectrometer. The neutrinos are incident from the left, emerging from the passive shield. The design is relatively compact, to optimize identification of leptons (muons and electrons).

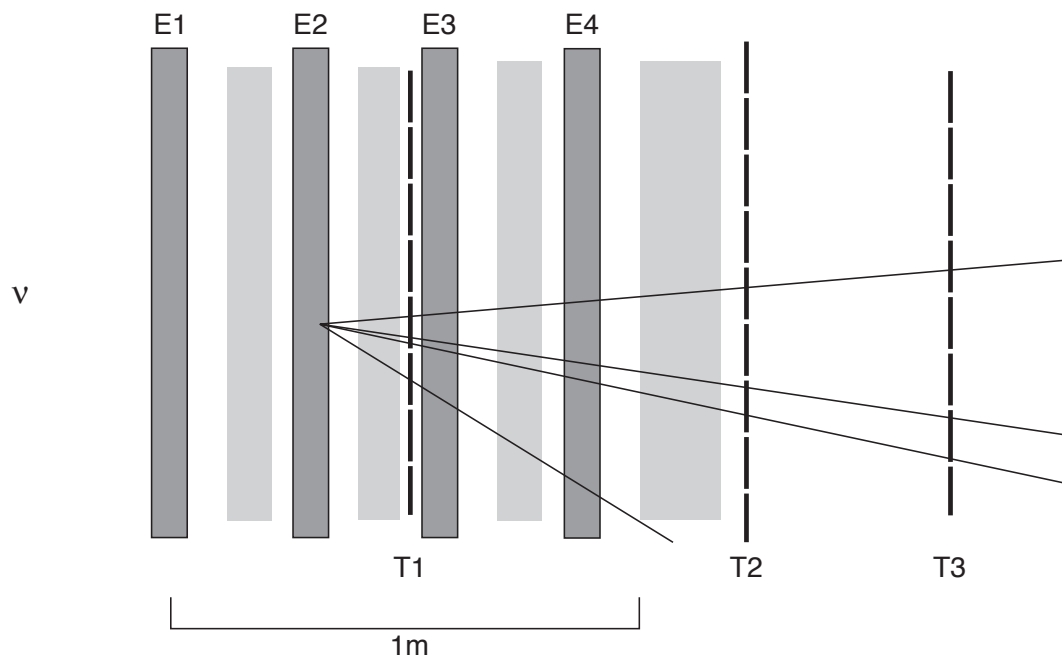


Figure 3. Schematic plan view of the target region. The emulsion modules are indicated with 'E' labels, the trigger hodoscopes with 'T' labels. The lighter gray areas are occupied by scintillating fiber planes, 44 in total. The paths of charged particles in a typical interaction are superposed.

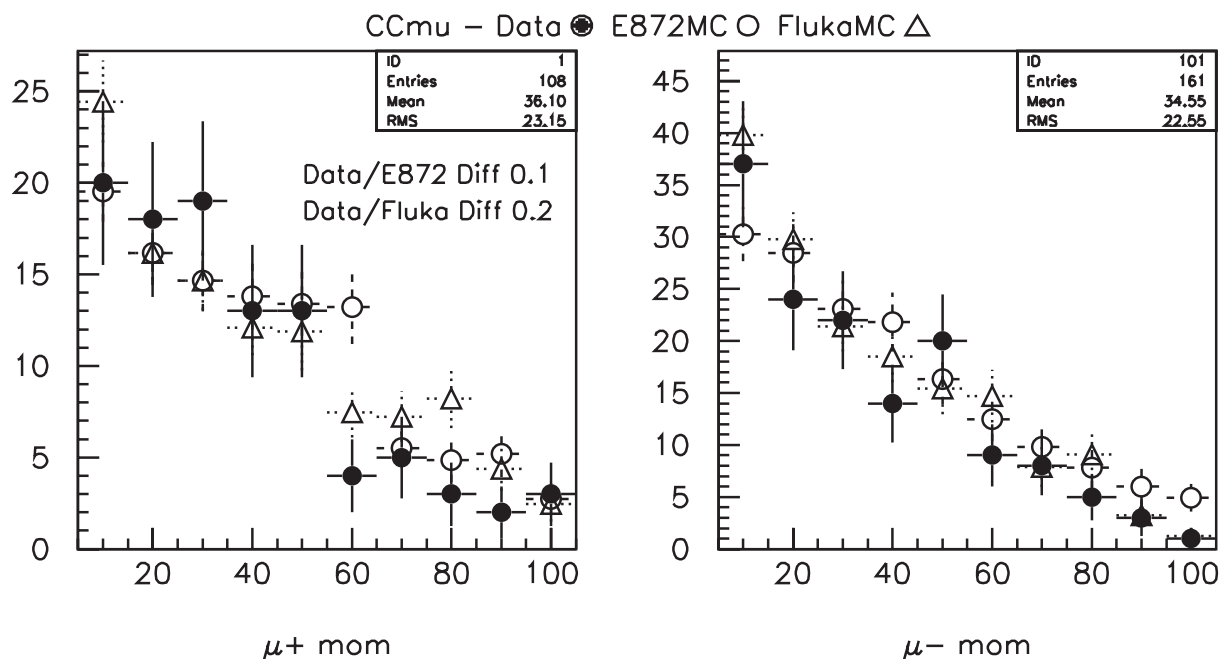


Figure 4. The spectra from positive (*left*) and negative (*right*) muons from the set of 554 located events. The data are solid circles and the results from two different Monte Carlo simulations are shown.

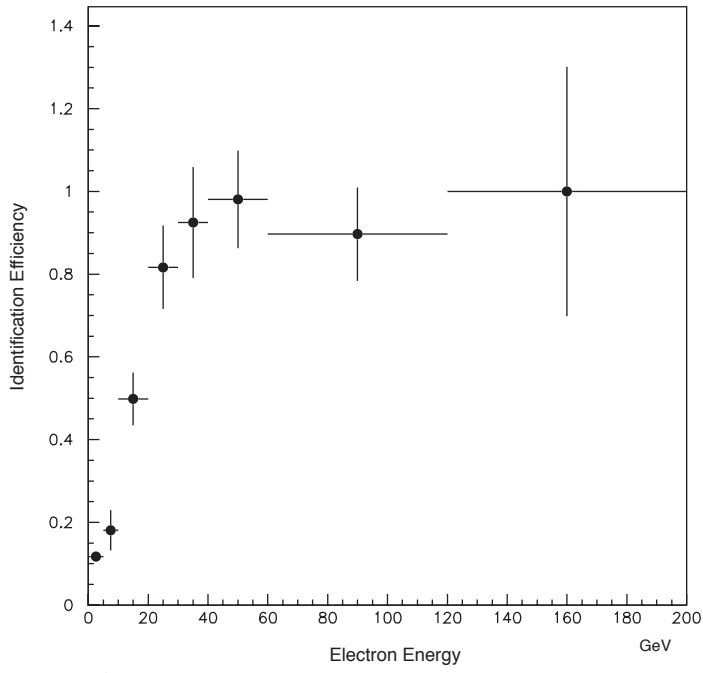


Figure 5. The electron identification efficiency as a function of electron energy.

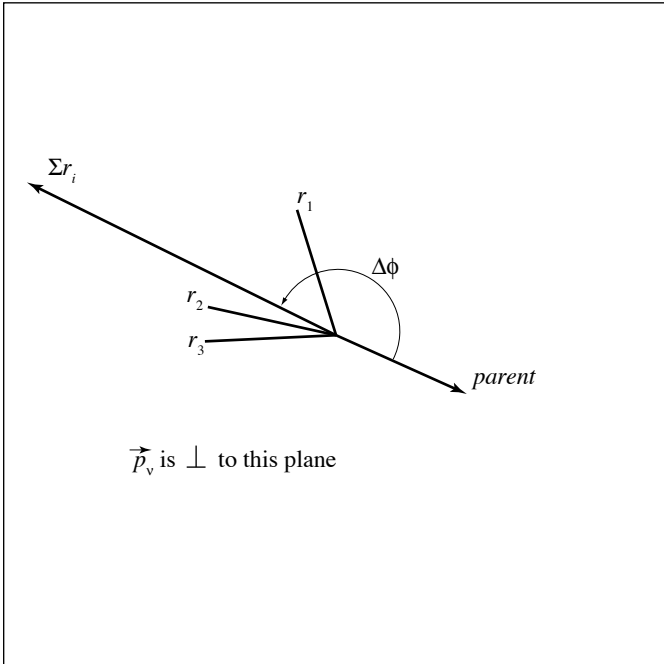


Figure 6. The parameter $\Delta\phi$ defined schematically. The plane is perpendicular to the v direction. In this example, the parent lepton direction in this plane is shown with three recoil tracks. The parameter is equal to the angle between the sum of the recoil tracks and the lepton direction.